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CORRELATION TABLE OF SOUTH AFRICAN STRATA

European Equivalents	Southern Cape Colony	Northern Cape Colony	Natal	Transvaal
	Superficial Deposits	Superficial Deposits	Superficial Deposits	Superficial Deposits
Cretaceous..	Coastal System { Umtamvuna Series Uitenhage Series		Coastal System { Umtamvuna Series	
Rhaetic				
Permo-Carboniferous.	Karoo System { Stormberg Series Beaufort Series Ecca Series	Karoo System { Ecca Series	Karoo System { Stormberg Series Beaufort Series Ecca Series	Karoo System { Ecca Series
Devonian ..	Cape System Congo System Ibiquas ?	Cape System Griqualand System Amygdaloids of the Vaal River	Cape System	Waterberg System Potchefstroom System Ventersdorp System Witwatersrand System
Archean	Malmesburg System	Namaqualand System	Swaziland System	Swaziland System

J. E. C.

New York State Museum, Bulletin 99. Geologic Map of the Buffalo Quadrangle. By D. D. LUTHER, 1906. Pp. 29 and geologic map.

This bulletin is the latest one, prepared under the direction of Dr. John M. Clarke and published by the New York State Museum, devoted to the mapping and description of the geologic formations of a quadrangle. As is customary with this series of bulletins, it contains a map on which the areal distribution of the various formations is shown, accompanied by a text giving an account of their occurrence and characters together with lists of their common and diagnostic fossils. As stated by Dr. Clarke, "students of geology in Buffalo will find the map and its accompanying text a detailed guide to the rock sections of the region and to the scattered and often obscure outcrops of the formations, and, since this is the second largest city in the state, the bulletin will be of special service to a large number of people.

The strata composing the surface rocks of this quadrangle have an aggregate thickness of over 800 feet and are of Devonian age, with the

exception of the Salina beds and Cobleskill waterlime which are in the Upper Silurian. From an economic standpoint the Bertie waterlime at the top of the Salina beds is the most important division of the Silurian rocks, since it is extensively quarried in North Buffalo and Williamsville for the production of natural cement. Paleontologically, the Bertie waterlime is characterized by an "abundant and peculiar crustacean fauna" of lobster-like forms belonging in the extinct orders of Eurypterida and Phyllocarida. The highest bed of the Upper Silurian in the Buffalo region, in somewhat earlier papers, had been referred either to the Onondaga or Manlius limestones, but recently has been correctly correlated by Hartnagel with the Cobleskill limestone (formerly Coralline) of eastern New York. The Rondout waterlime and Manlius limestone of the Upper Silurian and the Helderbergian limestones of the Paleo-Devonian do not reach western New York, so that the oldest Devonian rocks rest unconformably by erosion upon the Cobleskill waterlime. The quartz sand filling the fissures in the Cobleskill waterlime, which infrequently extend down into the Bertie, is considered Oriskany sediment and, consequently, the oldest Devonian deposit. The oldest well-represented Devonian formation is the Onondaga limestone, with a thickness of about 160 feet, which is quarried extensively for building-stone and the production of quicklime. This limestone contains a considerable amount of carbonaceous matter, nodular layers of chert, and large numbers of fossils.

The Onondaga limestone is followed by the Marcellus beds which are divided into the Marcellus black shale, representing the typical shales occurring at Marcellus, the Stafford limestone, and the Cardiff shale. The Hamilton beds are well shown at various localities on the southern part of the quadrangle and are divided in ascending order into the Skaneateles and Ludlowville shales, Tichenor limestone, and Moscow shale. Fossils are abundant in all of these divisions, with the exception of the lowest one—the Skaneateles shale. The Hamilton beds are succeeded by the Genesee beds of which the typical Genesee black shale is practically absent. The Genundewah limestone, an irregular concretionary stratum, 1 to 2 feet thick, and the West River shale, about 12 feet in thickness, are well shown. The limestone in many places is composed largely of the shells of the minute Pteropod, *Styliolina fissurella*, and, on that account, has also been called the Styliola limestone. The Portage beds are the youngest ones described and on this quadrangle the subdivisions of the Middlesex black shale, the Cashaqua shale, and the Rhinestreet black shale occur. The two black shales of the Portage contain comparatively few fossils; but they are fairly common in the Cashaqua shale and its interbedded calcareous, concretionary layers.

C. S. P.